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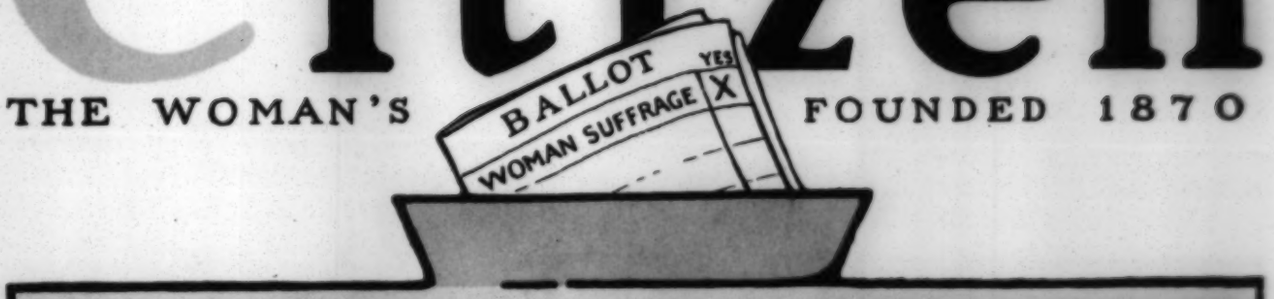
June 22, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



President Wilson's Message to the Women of the World

War Aims

By

Carrie Chapman Catt

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By

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

will be published serially in

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

No. 1—War Aims

in this issue, will be followed June 29, by

No. 2—The Home Defense

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III JUNE 22, 1918 No. 4

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE last few weeks have been memorable in suffrage history.

President Wilson's reply to the memorial presented by the women of the Allied countries in which he reiterated unqualifiedly his previous endorsements of suffrage; the action of the Louisiana House of Representatives in passing a suffrage referendum resolution by a vote of four to one, and the granting of complete suffrage to the women of Canada are outstanding features showing the progress made by the suffrage cause and forecasting the swiftly approaching day when all American women will be enfranchised.

Doesn't it give you a feeling of pride to be a part of this movement which has grown so powerful and popular that nations must pause in the midst of their war work to speed the granting of political freedom to their women? And doesn't it make you feel like doing still more to hasten the big day for American women? One of the most important ways in which every lay suffragist can help is to spread this feeling of optimism, this mutual interest among her circle of friends.

You are all agreed, we hope, that the most efficient method of encouraging the growth of the suffrage spirit is through the use of the official organ—*The Woman Citizen*.

Every new subscriber means another person definitely pledged to the work of pushing the Federal Amendment.

The circulation contest took on added interest during the week, South Dakota taking a big jump which seriously threatened Georgia's lead. It looked for a moment as though both states would engage in a neck and neck race for first honors. Georgia workers are making valiant efforts to keep their state in the lead.

Indiana is making preparation for an intensive subscription drive. Tennessee and Arkansas are planning increased activities under their new state chairman. Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Texas are also showing unusual signs of activities which give promise of interesting developments from those states.

Don't forget that 100,000 goal!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

> "The *Woman Citizen* is one of our most popular magazines with the reading public." —*Alice M. Burns, Librarian, Sullivan, Indiana.*

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

June 8th	*June 15th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Minnesota	4. Iowa
5. Iowa	5. Minnesota
6. Michigan	6. New Jersey
7. New Jersey	7. Michigan
8. New York	8. New York
9. Missouri	9. Ohio
10. New Hampshire, Ohio	10. Missouri
11. Virginia	11. New Hampshire
12. Wisconsin	12. Virginia
13. Alabama	13. Wisconsin
14. Massachusetts	14. Alabama
15. Texas	15. Massachusetts
16. Maine	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana	18. Maine
19. Connecticut	19. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
20. West Virginia	20. Connecticut
21. Washington, D. C.	21. West Virginia
22. South Carolina	22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Kentucky, North Dakota, Tennessee	23. Washington, D. C.
24. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island	24. North Dakota, Tennessee
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26. Washington	26. Nebraska
27. North Carolina	27. Washington
28. Vermont	28. North Carolina
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 22, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

President Wilson to the Women of the World

WHEN the President of the United States in his war message to Congress April 2, 1917, said we shall "fight to make the world safe for democracy," he uttered an apothegm which rang round the world. Until then no one had expressed that thought. The nations unexpectedly involved in a life and death struggle had had little time to analyze causes; they could only comprehend that a savage wolf was at their throats. Two years of war had clarified the whole world around situation, and men had begun to see that whatever had been the causes which led the world into the war, the conflict was rapidly resolving itself into a clash between systems of government, the rule by kings and the rule by people.

The President's happy aphorism defined in a sentence what all observers were beginning to understand and brought conjectures about the war aims to a speedy focus. By degrees all the belligerents adopted the saying as a war maxim.

But something infinitely more important happened when the United States went to war than giving the world a new slogan. The President's cue was picked up by Congress and repeated in a hundred speeches. It was passed on to the thousands of journalists waiting with sharpened pencils. In newspapers, dailies, weeklies and monthlies, big and small, important and otherwise, the nation responded to the cue and proclaimed from ocean to ocean that in truth it was a war for democracy to which our people dedicated "all that we have and all that we are."

The White House, Washington, D. C.

To the Memorialists of France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal:

"I HAVE read your message with the deepest interest and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action.

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it?

"As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session.

"Cordially and sincerely,

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The United States, the President, the Congress and the Press, with their acclaim of "war for democracy," introduced a new and a higher spirit into the world controversy. Confused thinking was replaced by a definite objective.

A standard of aim and ideal was lifted on high which put new life, hope and cheer into a war-weary world.

Still women did not feel that they had any part in it at all except that of service and sorrow.

It was a man's war for man's rights.

Then Great Britain comprehended and gave the vote to women, the royal assent being granted on February 6, 1918. Canada followed and gave the vote to women from ocean to ocean, and from the Arctic snows to the border line of the United States, the royal assent being granted on May 23, 1918. Now Mr. Wilson, in his message to the women of many nations on June 13, 1918, declares: "The full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage."

The world awaits the action of the United States Senate, which will come soon. When it gives to the world, by the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, its pledge of sincerity that we are in truth "fighting for democracy," then the women of all the allied nations will realize that although it may have begun as a man's war for the freedom of men, it has resolved itself into

a war of liberation for humanity. They will know that it is their war too. They will feel for the first time that when they give "all that they have and all that they are" they do it in the glad exaltation that women who come after them will share in the distribution of blessings as they have shared in the distribution of sacrifices. Great Britain, Canada, the President, the House of Representatives, the National Committees of all parties have spoken. The world now waits upon the Senate. Sixty-two Senators, too, have spoken. Thirty-four are to be heard from. Is it a man's war or a people's war; is it for men's liberty or human liberty that all the world is in sad travail, gentlemen?

For the answer to this question, the world with bated breath awaits.

C. C. C.

Women of Europe to President Wilson

WHEN histories of nations are written and the story of the world's freedom reaches full measure, June 13, 1918, will stand forth memorably. It was the day on which an appeal from the women of the allied nations was presented to the President of the United States. These women called upon him to be their spokesman, and to "proclaim the principle of woman suffrage one of the fundamental rights of the future."

In their memorial to the President, the European women who addressed him, reverted to the unforgettable formulæ which he had declared and urged him to address to "all humanity" his recommitment to woman suffrage in one of his declarations which "resound throughout the world." The stirring appeal can be read in full below.

The Memorial to the President

"Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes"

Addresse de la Presidente: Paris, 14, Rue Pierre-Charron
Secretariat: Paris, 53, Rue Scheffer
"PARIS, February 1, 1918.

"To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

"IN the historic message which announced to the world the entry into the struggle of American force and thought, you declared unforgettable formulæ upon which your great Republic awaits a victory—the right of peoples to self-determination and a durable peace for generations to come.

"The French suffragists and those of the allied countries have heard your beautiful and strong words and they unite in prayer to you for the accomplishment of the following resolution:

"'Considering that from this war there has come a new international right founded upon the right of peoples to self-determination,

"'That nothing can be claimed to speak authoritatively in the name of the people which excludes women from the life of nations,

"'Considering moreover that women during the actual conflict have shown the value of the social work which they are capable of performing,

"'Considering that the participation of wives and mothers in the suffrage would be the greatest guarantee of the peace to come, the need that the belligerent countries have of their help in the present conflict, the sufferings, moral as well as physical, which this war has cost them, have given definite proof that no longer, without iniquity and imprudence, can one refuse to give them through their vote an influence in the undertakings which decide peace and war,

"'The women of the allied countries express the wish: that President Wilson in one of his future messages will proclaim the principle of woman suffrage one of the fundamental rights of the future.'

"We have read with emotion in the *Woman Citizen*, Mr. President, the very profound words which you have spoken in response to the delegation of women from New York. If we recite them here it is because they are the same words that we would ask you to address to all humanity in one of your declarations which resound throughout the world.

"'It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundation of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.'

"I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the expression of our great appreciation of our American sisters and our profound admiration for the high moral tone of the declarations which you have uttered in their name. It is this which encourages us to ask your aid, which will be a powerful influence for woman suffrage in the entire world.

"For the Committee of the *Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, and in the name of other National Committees, of which the list is joined hereto:

"President, de Witt Schlumberger, Vice-President de l'Alliance Internationale du Suffrage des Femmes:

"Vice-President, Jane Misme; Vice-President, Marie Louise LeVerrier; Secretary, Cecile L. Brunschvicg; Treasurer, Marguerite Desavis; Secretary, Marguerite Pichon Landry; Secretary, Suzanne Grinberg."

THIS memorial, which was signed by the suffrage associations of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal, was carried to the White House by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Suffrage Alliance.

With Mrs. Catt at the White House were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, vice-president of the Association; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Association's Congressional Committee; Miss Ruth White, of Missouri,, secretary of the Congressional

Committee, and Miss Rose Young, director of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, and editor of the *Woman Citizen*.

After an informal interview the President presented to Mrs. Catt his reply to the memorialists, as given on the preceding page.

It was the first time in the history of the fight for the Federal Suffrage Amendment that the President has publicly indicated his desire for the Senate's favorable action during the present session, and suffragists the country over have been heartened by his renewed advocacy of the passage of the amendment.

Suffrage in Hawaii

THE Hawaiian suffrage bill has now passed Senate and House and received the President's signature. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, believing that its mission is to secure the vote for women in any part of the world over which the Stars and Stripes wave, has sponsored and aided this bill and counts its passage as another victory to which its forces have contributed.

The bill provides that the Legislature of Hawaii is "vested with power" to do one of two things: either to enfranchise the women of the Islands by direct statutory enactment, or to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the Territory of Hawaii. In other words, the Congress of the United States wipes out the provisions of the original act creating the Territory of Hawaii, which restricted the right to vote to male citizens, and grants the Legislature of Hawaii authority to take action to extend the vote to women.

How Hawaii will receive this freedom is best predicted by Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman, of Boston, in her address before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage:

"My interest in the Hawaiian suffrage bill, apart from my deep interest in the enfranchisement of all women, comes, as you have heard, through my husband's connection with Hawaii. His mother, who was Kenole, chieftess of Hilo, was a woman of great influence among her people.

"I refer to this only to show you how I, a stranger and an American, was in a position to feel the pulse of the Hawaiian people in regard to the enfranchisement of their women. It was known in Hawaii that I am greatly interested in this subject, and almost immediately upon my arrival I was asked to hold suffrage meetings. I did this, and soon learned that I was in a suffrage country, and that the suffrage bill had been approved by both the Republican and Democratic parties.

"It was my privilege to be present at the opening of the legislature, and I was able to interview members of both houses. Every man to whom I spoke, including the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, expressed himself as in favor of the measure. The legislature had passed an overwhelming vote for woman suffrage, and the Delegate from Hawaii to Congress had been commissioned to lay the bill before this body, but there it stopped, as far as they knew. I promised the women of Hawaii to inquire into the matter. I reported to my chief, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with the result that the Senate has already passed the bill, and this committee is here today to consider it.

"In the days of the monarchy, Hawaiian women took great interest and could be effectively active in politics. Their men fully appreciate the wisdom, public spirit, and executive ability of women, but since Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, they have been obliged to take their place beside their unenfranchised American sisters."

The most interesting and amazing thing about the passage of the Hawaiian bill is the fact that in both Senate and House the bill aroused no hostility. Those gentlemen who never have failed to see the "bulwarks of civilization" tumbling about their ears whenever and wherever the subject of giving votes to the women of their own state and nation is raised, sat strangely quiet when the proposal to grant facilities for action to Hawaii was under consideration. Not many weeks ago, when Senator Jones asked unanimous consent for a vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, certain senators arose in wild-eyed alarm to object, and consent was not given. But these same senators sat calmly silent when the question of giving votes to women of a different race was before them, and in *neither Senate nor House was a roll call taken*. It is certainly difficult to understand the mental operations of such senators, but passing that problem to the psychiatrists, we congratulate the women of Hawaii upon the opening of the door which leads to their enfranchisement. We venture to hope that gentlemen of the Polynesian race will be more prompt than men of the Aryan have been to share their political freedom with their women.

By this Act the Territory of Hawaii is given an authority no State in the Union possesses; it can give the vote to its women by statute without a referendum. The Territory of Alaska was given such power and its legislature promptly extended the vote to women as its first act without a dissenting voice. Wyoming when a territory gave women the vote in 1869 by legislative enactment. Utah when a territory took similar action, but the U. S. Congress, aiming to stamp out polygamy, availed itself of its veto power over territorial legislation and summarily disfranchised the women of that territory. Washington Territory enfranchised its women by legislative enactment, but the saloons engineered a case up to the State Supreme Court claiming that the legislature had no power to grant the vote. The Supreme Court was composed of Judges appointed by the President, and as Grover Cleveland was then President, they were appointed from the South, which at that time was very backward in its education on the question of woman suffrage. The case precluded the friends of suffrage from carrying it to the U. S. Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court of the nation never has passed upon the right of territories to enfranchise women by legislative enactment.

Arizona's legislature passed a woman suffrage measure, but the Governor vetoed it. Hawaii has not only plenty of good examples to emulate, but Congress has clearly granted its legislature the right to enfranchise its women by direct legislation.

C. C. C.

"The Back Yard of the War"

By Anne Hirst Curry,
Official Correspondent for the Woman Citizen

Moving into the new barracks of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, furniture brought in by a U. S. Army Camion

Labouheyre, Landes,
May 25, 1918.

WE are in our barracks! We are working! Nothing else matters for the moment. Gone the French beds, four mattresses high, that we climbed into at night or took on a running-jump, skidding across polished floors; gone the walk in noonday heat along dusty roads to the Hotel du Midi for luncheon. For we're in our barracks now, and oh, so glad to be!

Down at the edge of the town we are, at the end of "Main Street." Some of the barracks are visible through the trees, and until our own motor road is built we enter through a field knee-deep in buttercups—they grow a foot high over here. The personnel barracks are grouped together, the *salle a manger* and kitchen. Metres away by a path through the trees, perched on a sand hill, stand our Hospital and Administration Buildings. And in one of these sits your correspondent on a camp chair with a Corona on her knees, trying dutifully to disregard the white clouds tossed like puffballs against the sky, the clusters of nodding, scarlet poppies splotching the field outside her window—and disturbing sounds from the Dispensaire next door, where a youngster's head is having an unwelcome and necessary eczema treatment (it's the bath that's unusual, we regret to say).

Yesterday, Marie from the usine in the village came for her eye-dressing. Making things that men shoot with is ever a precarious occupation, and in these times the dangers increase; a drop too little of this, a grain too much of that, a blaze of flame—and two brown eyes are bound in bandages for weary weeks after. One will never be released. And Marie must return quickly to her work, for two brothers are soldiers of France; one has been wounded and returned again to the trenches, the other is a prisoner of war. Marie and her mother and the sister with the crooked back wait and work and hope as is the way of women.

Another accident case arrived yesterday, a workman with a bit of metal in his eye. Troublesome. Another workman with an abscess on his leg. Opened and treated. A soldier with an infected arm, we've caught the poison in time. Nine patients yesterday in the dispensaire, eleven so far to-day—and it's just tea-time now. Gabrielle, *la facteure* at the station here, is one of several women awaiting the arrival of our equipment, for special treatment. A little son trudges beside her, as she hauls the heavy luggage in her cart. Blond hair blows about her face, her strong hands are eager for work. Since last June, Gabrielle's husband has been "*absent*," and other women shake their heads as she pushes her cart down the road. Gabrielle's head is high. She knows he will come back when the war is done. Some day she'll be put in a story.

WE have committed our first operation! Last Sunday, on a table hastily fitted, in a room of the hospital bare of furnishings, Dr. Formad opened a cervical abscess in a youngster of five, under chloroform. We almost framed him as "Exhibit A."

And our dentist, Dr. Nevin, has pulled her first tooth. It, at least, is being jealously guarded, to be admitted finally to the War Museum that must surely be established when Labouheyre is a memory.

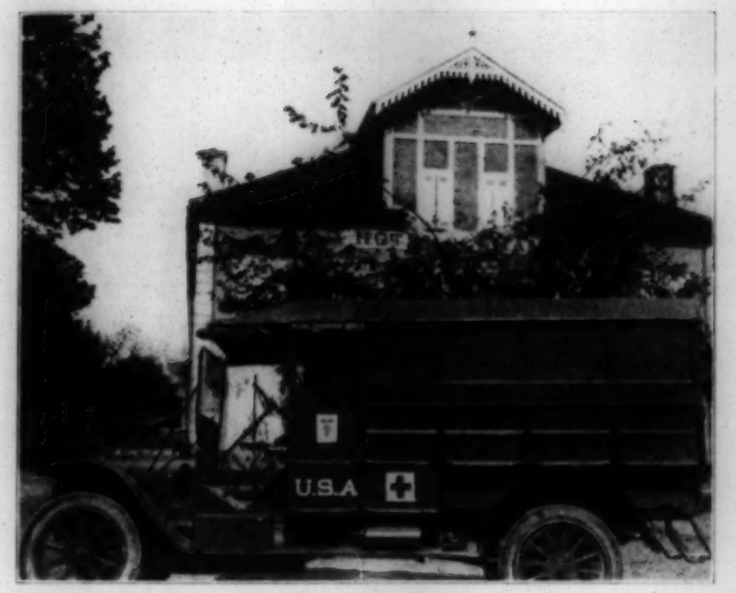
We were delighted to welcome Mrs. Raymond Brown last week, and the nurses who came with her—Miss Quaine, Mrs. Olds and Miss Marple. Mrs. Brown spent a few days with us and will return later. Miss Marple has gone to join the other members of the Unit at the Military Hospital north of Paris. And the two others were promptly established in their barracks. At this moment Miss Quain is attending a Y. M. C. A. worker in a nearby camp, and Mrs. Olds sits tailor-wise on the floor of the operating room, calmly painting one of the tables.

The attitude of the townspeople when we visit them in their homes is more cordial than we could have hoped it might be. Women physicians, women surgeons, are unheard of among them; but there is confidence here, and warm appreciation. It is very cheering. "You women are so gentle, so kind," one mother told us yesterday. They are amazed because we relieve them quickly. "Men doctors come and come again, to-day, to-morrow," they say, "they do not help so soon." When we realize how foreign are our methods, it is doubly surprising that they accept us so trustingly. Here, fresh air might be a new German gas, so unpopular is it; we find fever patients laid deep in blankets, on beds backed up against a wall and draped in heavy curtains, and every window closed tight. Babies are fed wines and heavy food. Milk is boiled before being used, that it will keep longer; flat bowls of it stand on the back of stoves, as our negro women steep their bitter tea. One wonders how it is possible so many survive, yet they do, and to an old age.

OUR hospital beds finally arrived yesterday morning, and were immediately put into place. The sound of the hammer is heard on the air, for our carpenters work at high speed. Cupboards and shelves for the pharmacy; shelves for the *robinet;* wardrobes for the patients' clothing; shelves for linens and other hospital supplies; tables built against the wall for the office—even stationery and letter files are being made by our carpenters. Only one room is to be painted—the operating room—and the members are doing that. Bare walls and furniture remind us hourly that we are indeed camping.

Camping, yes, but camping *de luxe*. Only two in a room. We sleep in army beds under army blankets; a table beneath the French window, two chairs, and our trunks are the only furnishings. A high shelf at one end has hooks beneath for clothing, and another shelf holds

This is not a wire entanglement in No Man's Land. It is the unbroken underbrush surrounding the Labouheyre barracks. German prisoners are carrying in the cook-stove



Civitas and Sorosis, two large women's clubs of New York City, presented twin ambulances of this type to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. This is one of them in active service at Labouheyre

wash basins. Again, our carpenters rescue! Book shelves where desired, pegs for hats, a shelf for toilet things, solve problems that have confronted not one of us these many years. Each of us has provided and made her own curtains, but the rooms are bare of ornament, and are "to be maintained in a manner as orderly as possible."

For we have a Sanitary Officer and Inspector, part of our Local Board of Health. We have a Fire Commissioner to protect us from danger. We have sets of rules, too. And we make our own beds every morning. Hours are set for regular duties, and the hours are kept.

THE Government sent an inspector to-day to see our cantonment, and he was escorted by no less a personage than the Prefect himself. They were much interested in the details of construction, and the changes we had made from the usual plan of such barracks. Their approval was good to see. The Prefect is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the refugees in this town, for they are yet quartered among the people at the seat of Government in his own small city. He is doing all he can to hasten the completion of the refugee barracks, that they may be furnished and occupied by the five hundred refugees who will be under our care.

In the meantime we are busy unpacking and repacking trunks and settling in our new homes. Everybody is working at something—painting, building, making curtains and sheets, cleaning and arranging rooms, unpacking duffle bags of supplies and placing their contents—and three times a day enjoying real food as planned by our dietitian and prepared by the French maids who cook for us until our own cook arrives next week. The long table in the *salle a manger* is covered with white oilcloth, and long benches stand beside it. Until the *salle de recreation* is opened for use, the *salle a manger* is used for French lessons after luncheon every day.

The climate is semi-tropical here. Mornings are quite cool and damp, but the heat is intense for several hours in the middle of the day. By six o'clock, though, it has cooled again and double blankets, plus a steamer rug sometimes, are indeed welcome. The sunsets would inspire a poet, and painters must despair of copying on canvas such lavish splendor as floods these skies down in Southern France. We were entertained at one of the camps some distance away recently, and on the way back those of us in the rear of the ambulance held reserved seats to a star performance of sunset-dom that held us almost breathless from one moment to the next.

That evening, by the way, Elsie Janis had arrived in that camp, and we were invited to enjoy her. Miss Janis was even more amusing than usual, and a thousand boys in khaki stood behind us in the rain and shouted for just one more song. The Major had planned that we come to dinner, too, and perhaps we remember with almost as much delight the really-white-bread and maple syrup, jam tarts and honest-American pie. Our boys are well cared for in every way—but if mothers and sisters and all the folks back home could see them enjoy their food there might be a more resolute observance of "-less days" in the States.

Many of the soldier boys that pass through our village are of the engineering camps—a fine lot, too. But impatient? Eager to be transferred to something more like active service than building roads and chopping lumber and running sawmills can ever be! In the back yard of the war, perhaps they are, and one does see how they wish they might be "out front." But somebody's got to care for the refugees. It isn't exciting, and it isn't striped with glory. But it's service, and both engineering camps and the Unit can read in the papers who's where to-day, even if "to-day" is last Tuesday week!

C'est La Guerre!

(Here are bits of a letter from one of the members of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. They show some of the little things that make life hard in wartime. But they also show the gallant spirit with which every deprivation is met.)

"I HAD a perfectly wonderful trip over and made several friends. Among them two Red Cross girls, one in Paris and one just outside helping the refugees. I would like to have stayed in Paris for a month or two at least, but of course had to go where I was sent, this being wartime. . . .

"Mail from you has not come through until this week. The loss and delay in the mail service is one other of those things one grows to accept. It is almost the hardest, for so many misunderstandings must arise from it.

"It is one of the many adjustments one must make in these days, and it is not an easy one. However, 'C'est la guerre!'

"Nothing is so welcome as the American mail! There is a sickening sensation down inside when it is handed out and there is nothing for me.

"The night we landed in Bordeaux—no place for a girl alone. A Mrs. F. and I were taken care of by a young American who had brought a big limousine to meet some telephone girls he had expected who did not arrive. He drove us to a couple of hotels, but Paris was being air-raided and cannonaded at that time. All Bordeaux was full of fleeing women and children. We made the night train to Paris just in time and sat up all night. I was lonely and heartsick, but even at that I loved the city. Even a gray Paris is still Paris.

"We are in a land low, flat and sandy, with pine forests and yellow gorse and purple lilacs in profusion, miles from the ocean. They tell us that the heat in summer is terrific. Picture me with no summer clothes but three middy blouses. I had thought we would be in another part of the country where

(Continued on page 77)

A Labouheyre wedding. The only young man present is the groom. The wedding was postponed two months on account of the German drive. The bride drove a mule cart and brought up the lumber for the refugee unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals

With Our Allies
The States

THE Executive Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has called the attention of the New York Senators in Washington to the tremendous backing given the Federal Amendment over the state, in the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, information is coming to us continually from every county in the State, showing the growing popular interest in the fortunes of the Woman Suffrage Federal Amendment; and

Whereas, civic, philanthropic, business, labor and other organizations are daily passing resolutions in favor of the Federal Amendment, expressing their appreciation to Senator Calder for the faithful work for the Federal Amendment, and calling upon Senator Wadsworth in view of the overwhelming decision of the electorate of his State in favor of woman suffrage, and in view of the overwhelming sentiment among the new women voters of his State in favor of this measure; and

Whereas, more than two hundred (200) resolutions have been recorded within the last three weeks and innumerable others have been passed; and

Whereas, in their Spring Conventions between thirty and forty County Organizations of the Woman Suffrage Party have adopted strong resolutions of commendation to Senator Calder and of urgent request to Senator Wadsworth; and

Whereas, fifty Republican County Committees have passed resolutions and statements, with resolutions promised from a number of other counties, making a total of between fifty and sixty out of the sixty-two counties of Senator Wadsworth's own Republican State Organization; therefore

Be It Resolved, that our Senators from New York State may feel that they have an unprecedented backing from the point of view of political organization, social organization, economic organization and general public sentiment in their work for the Federal Amendment, and we call upon them both to do all in their power to bring this amendment to an early and favorable vote in the Senate."

DEFYING THE LIGHTNING

OHIO has given a comprehensive answer to the question, "Who asks for woman suffrage?" stating that the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Ministerial Association and the men's Bible classes may be counted almost solidly in favor of woman suffrage. It is well known that the religious and educational forces of the state are in favor of woman suffrage.

Other organizations which have recently and specifically endorsed the federal amendment resolution, now pending in the United States Senate include the following:

Ohio Federation of Labor, Ohio State Grange, United Mine Workers of Ohio, Ohio Site Tax League, Ohio Republican Dry Federation, Ohio Democratic Dry Federation, Ohio Anti Saloon League, Ohio State Alumni Association, Ohio State Good Government Club, American Nurses' Association (meeting in Cleveland), Women's Auxiliary Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (meeting in Cleveland), Franklin County Democratic Executive Committee, Franklin County Republican Committee, Franklin County Dry Federation, Women's Council of Akron (10,000 women), Graduate Nurses Association, District No. 8, over 400 members (meeting in Cincinnati), Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, Cleveland Congress of Mothers, Parent Teachers Association of Green County, Altrurian Club, of Troy, all the Bohemian Sokals (trades unions and benevolent association in Cleveland), Youngstown Branch American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, Youngstown Kiwanis, Youngstown Rotary Club, Youngstown Knights of Luther, Youngstown Chapter Junior Order of American Mechanics, Cleveland Street Railway Men's Union, Cleveland Carpenter's Union, No. 105, East End Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland; East Cleveland Good Government Club, Cleveland Board of Education, Cleveland Lincoln Loyal Association, Cleveland Orange Lodge, Women's Civic Club, Cleveland Heights, Crawford County Federation of Women's Clubs, Van Wert County Federation of Women's Clubs, Marion Federation of Women's Clubs, Dick Morris Relief Corp of Galion, Welsh American Women of Mahoning Valley, West Cairo (Allen county) Farmer's Institute, two Polish Organizations in Cleveland, having 500 members.

What has happened in Ohio has happened in all the other States.

WISCONSIN women protest against the action of the United States Senate in delaying the vote on the woman suffrage amendment. They are frank in saying that it is not fair for a representative body of this democratic nation to deny action at this time

(*Continued on page 76*)

Who Want the Suffrag

Women of the Allied Countries o

The President of the United Sta

The House of Representatives.

Sixty-two of the United States Se

The National Republican Comm

The National Democratic Comm

The 2,000,000 organized women
Suffrage Association.

The 2,500,000 women of the Gen

National Woman's Trades Union

American Collegiate Alumnae.

American Nurses Association.

National Educational Associatio

National Convention of Busines

Women's Christian Temperance

State legislatures, state politica
granges, labor organizations
and political leaders.

They Also Wan

The American Federation o
tion in the world, is now holding
It will be in session for two wee
resolutions near the close of the s
the National American Woman
sidered and passed its resolution u
suffrage amendment immediately.

The Resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, *The American F*
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the essential justice and economi
and men, and

WHEREAS, *The military nee*
of men out of industry and wom

WHEREAS, *This substitution*
inflicts upon the working people
cutting down our voting strengt
government; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, *That the Americ*
tion assembled, considers this inj
mands on behalf of the working p
United States Senate take immedi
of the Nation by passing the Fede
ing in that body."

Samuel Gompers, always a
deserves gratitude for this early

Federal Amendment?

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the National American Woman

Federation of Woman's Clubs.

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the Amendment

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annual convention in St. Paul.
It is its custom to act upon its
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ng the Senate to pass the federal

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the law makers of this country
ed of equal suffrage for women

the country are taking millions
re filling their places, and
voteless women for voting men
the Nation an acute injustice by
nd share in the control of our

Federation of Labor, in conven-
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action to enfranchise the women
Suffrage Amendment now pend-

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President.*
d friend of the suffrage cause,
on.

With Our Allies
The Editors

"THE United States Senate should pass the resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage."

Omaha, Nebraska, News.

"IT is vital that the Anthony amendment be brought to a vote in the Senate and passed during the present session."

Colorado Springs Gazette.

"THE passage of the federal amendment . . . an act of simple justice to the women of the nation, and in keeping with the democratic principle of our government."

Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle.

"THE anti-suffragist is committing a woeful error in denying the country at large that which the suffrage states have already acquired—the benefit of the dual vote."

Richmond, Virginia, Journal.

"ANY clear-visioned observer of affairs must plainly see . . . the suffrage question, in the interest of sound public policy, should have been disposed of long ago."

Christian Science Monitor.

"AGAIN the Prussian lower house has refused to approve the equal suffrage provision of the franchise reform bill. But the Prussians have nothing on the United States Senate."—*Richmond,* (Va.) *Journal,* May 16, 1918.

THE Senate's . . . "delay is not only needless but a mistake whose bearings would be realized later by those responsible for it. That they do not see the wisdom of action now shows a lack of political astuteness. . . ."

Indianapolis, Indiana, Star.

"OTHER nations involved in a great war have yet taken time to enfranchise 40,000,000 women . . . within the period of the war. Certainly this ought to be a reliable indication of the attitude of leading statesmen regarding suffrage as a war measure."

Terre Haute, Indiana, Tribune.

"WILL the Senate kindly take its head out of the sand? Will it stop to realize that during the course of the war 40,000,000 women have won the ballot and that America cannot and will not fall behind the other democratic nations in this advance?"

Chicago, Illinois, Post.

"THE Senate should take its stand promptly without further delay. . . With women enfranchised in many states . . . why not give it to them in all states and let all share in the benefits and responsibilities of government?"

Nashville, Tennessee, Banner.

"WOMAN suffrage is being fought, not merely because it is the biggest step toward democracy. . . . All the Kaisers of the world from Fargo to Berlin, are against it. They are against every other movement for democracy in America."

Fargo, North Dakota, Courier-News.

"THIS is the day for patriotic action, and what so fine as standing by the women who are doing so much for the boys on the fighting line. . . . Come, Brothers Harding and Pomerene, and toe the mark, and lay up for yourselves treasures in the hearts of the women. Come on, Senators, we love you too much to have you flicker now."

Columbus, Ohio, State Journal.

"SHOULD not the women relatives of our men at the front have the power to protect their interests at the ballot box at home? . . .

"It is not to the credit of the good sense or patriotism of the Senators that they do not immediately pave the way for votes for women. New Jersey's Senators especially, should get busy in this connection. . . .There should be no more delay."

Trenton, New Jersey, Times.

"THE conclusion the antis would have the Senate draw . . . is that a vote against the pending suffrage amendment would not be resented. We trust no senator is so guileless as to adopt that theory. If he is, his family or friends ought to send for him and lead him firmly back to where he can be taken care of. He ought not to be at large and he is not likely to be at large politically very long. . . . Equal suffrage, it seems to us, is certain to come by one route or another very soon."

Chicago, Illinois, Tribune.

GOOD NIGHT!

To All Good Soldiers

SUFFRAGISTS and all others engaged in waging any kind of a good fight may find inspiration in this collection of letters from a valiant young French captain.

["A Soldier Unafraid." Letters by Captain André Cornet-Auquier, edited and translated, with an introduction by Theodore Stanton. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.]

Written in the trenches of the Alsatian front to his family at home, they give us a graphic picture of the life of the poilus, a fresh realization of the spirit in which the French are fighting, and, last but not least, a glimpse into the heart of a remarkable and lovable man.

Captain André Cornet-Auquier had led his class at school and college, both in scholarship and conduct, and was universally beloved. When the war broke out, he was a young professor. He soon showed himself a brilliant soldier, rose from grade to grade, and was decorated by Joffre, who said of his regiment: "With the troops of the twentieth corps they are the best I have ever seen."

He was adored by his men as he had been by his students. Under his inspiration, they gained the name of "the Lions." He was overflowing, not only with loving kindness, but with fun, and when hardships weighed heavily, he went around playing off jokes, cheering everybody up and making them laugh. No creature was too small to share his kindness.

"The other day I found in an abandoned house on the firing line, two pretty kittens whose mother had been killed," he wrote home. "They were thin and could scarcely walk. I adopted the poor little orphans, fed them with milk, and now they are perfect pictures of health and beauty. I brought them here in my haversack, and one of them made his entry into this village at the head of the company, on the shoulder of one of my troopers."

His letters breathe devoted love for his parents and sister; and a deep sense of the importance of the cause for which the Allies are fighting. He said:

"We labor for tomorrow, in order that there may be no more wars, no more spilling of blood, no more killing, no more wounded, no more mutilated victims; we labor, we whom our mothers will so weep for, in order that other mothers may never know these bitter tears. What are our lives worth, when we think of the years of happiness and peace of those who will follow us?"

An enthusiastic lover of natural beauty, of poetry and song, he was also sincerely and deeply religious. "I try every day to make myself more worthy by asking what Jesus would have done in my place," he writes. "His physical life was as clean as his intellectual and spiritual existence," says the preface. "He detested obscene stories, and at twenty-eight could say of himself, 'If I am killed, I shall hand back my body to God as pure as I received it from him at my birth'." There is a touching story of a girl placed in a situation of much temptation who appealed to this young officer for advice and help. She said, "I felt that you were not like the others." The pastor who conducted his funeral said, "He did not admit that there were two systems of morals, one for men and another for women"—a truth which has been perceived by the most high-minded men of all nationalities.

Theodore Stanton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's eldest son, has rendered a real service in translating these letters for the American public. He says that the letters written home by a multitude of young French soldiers breathe a splendid spirit.

By Alice Stone Blackwell

"Even the smallest human right denied is large. The fact that the ruling class withhold this right is prima facie evidence that they deem it of importance for good or for evil."—S. B. A.

A Porto Rican Colleague

THE woman suffrage movement has now spread to almost every part of the civilized world. One of the pleasant things connected with editing a suffrage paper is the receipt of periodicals from many different countries, and printed in many different languages, all advocating the same cause.

There lies before me as I write a magazine published in Spanish, at San Juan, Porto Rico, *La Mujer del Sigle XX*, The Twentieth Century Woman. It is edited by Mercedes Sola, and the name of the founder is given as Ana Rogue de Duprey. Looking it over, it is interesting to see how many of the same things are occupying women's minds in Porto Rico as in the United States.

The main preoccupation of women, there as here, is with the children. The leading article deals with a new law lengthening the school year from nine months to ten, and providing that the public schools shall open on August 5. The editor says that this law is well meant, but that its framers did not take account of the Porto Rican climate. According to her, July, August and September are months of overpowering heat, during which the children cannot study. Many mothers are said to be seriously alarmed, and the modification of the law is advocated.

Other articles deal with the work of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mothers' Day; war notes; congratulations to a city that had gone "over the top" with its Liberty Loan; an account of a meeting of the San Juan committee of the Women's League, which passed resolutions of approval for Doctor Lolita Pinero's efforts in behalf of the sick on Cabras Island, and promised to help; a report of an organization providing poor children with a dental clinic, school doctors and a school lunch; a translation of President Wilson's pronunciamento on the importance of lessening infant mortality; a story; a page of news notes; mention of the birthday of a much beloved priest and the death of a much beloved nun; an article on the Infanta Isabel of Spain; a page of suffrage news; and an account of a lecture given at the Carnegie Library by Miss Charlotte A. Perkins, which is described as containing "a whole volume of edifying propaganda for woman's rights."

How like most of this is to what is going on among women in the United States! And yet there is a difference. The women's papers from each country have a flavor of their own, like the fragrance of different flowers in a garden; but all of them are flowers unfolding towards the sun of freedom.

Anti-Feminism and Free Love

THE most prominent anti-suffragist in the world today is the Kaiser. The most powerful group of anti-suffragists is the "Potsdam gang," who are responsible for the present devastation of the world.

American anti-suffragists have always been in bad company. Excellent and well-meaning as many of them are, in aligning themselves against equal suffrage, they have had to line up, perforce, with the liquor and vice interests, with the exploiters of child labor, with the men who live by corrupt politics, and with all the reactionary interests in general. Now they find themselves lined up also, willy willy, with the Kaiser and the Prussians.

Another curious combination has come about. The German government is reported to be encouraging in every way the birth of illegitimate children, on a colossal scale. Monogamy will not create cannon-fodder fast enough; so, in order to be ready for future wars, it is said that polygamy is to be established.

The less honorable among American anti-suffragists have long been trying to convince people that "feminism" means free love; and have pointed with glee, as proof of it, to any foreign philosopher or any obscure "Lottie Montgomery" in this country who wrote in opposition to the present code of social ethics. Now here is the great ally of the antis, the world's champion anti-feminist, the Kaiser, constituting himself also the world's champion promoter of illegitimacy!

If the Kaiser were a suffragist, the American opponents of equal rights for women would claim the fact as conclusive proof that "feminism" meant free love, and that all the suffrage hosts in America, from Mrs. Catt down, were consciously or unconsciously, working for the destruction of Christian marriage. But the anti-suffragists would never admit for a moment that that rule should work both ways.

Why Waste Women's Time?

MONTANA has a lively woman in its legislature, Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway. She is a patriot and is the chairman of the "Four-minute Men" in her community, besides doing a great deal of war work. She writes:

"How men can refuse to grant to the people of the nation a chance to decide the question of woman suffrage for themselves, is a mystery to me and everyone else. Women are doing their full part in the service of war and will continue to do it, but if they could be relieved from the necessity of using energy to get what is rightfully theirs, they could do much more. How it happens that any Senator of the United States can fail to see and realize this fact, is an enigma to the West."

Women of Illinois "Carry On"

ALTHOUGH women of Illinois have won a large measure of enfranchisement for themselves, they are not going to pause until they have carried on the cause of suffrage to the enfranchising of every woman in America. It took several pages of the Congressional Record of June 7 to chronicle the petitions and memorials with which Senator James Hamilton Lewis had been charged by his constituents. Among these were resolutions from the Chicago Woman's City Club, expressing the conviction that the women of the nation now need the completest political liberty.

"The franchise in the hands of women means the development of a large group of citizens for civic righteousness," these women submitted, and added that even now in Chicago women are "hampered by limitation of their franchise" from their proper civic activity. Believing that women have already demonstrated their loyalty to the Government and that the "crisis of the world now demands that all their energies be utilized for the good of the nation" they urged Senator Lewis to "continue his efforts in behalf of the speedy passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

THAT the American Republic will not deny its women the political liberty that monarchies have extended "already to 40,000,000 women enfranchised since the war began," was a part of the preamble to a resolution signed by a most representative group of Chicago women such as the Women's Association of Commerce, Women's Press Association, Women's Protective Association, Chicago Political Equality League, Bindery Women's Union, Women's Defenders League, Chicago Woman's Trade Union League, National Woman's Trade Union League, Daughters of 1918, the Civic Leagues of the Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of Chicago.

In their resolution they declared that "the country needs the votes of loyal women," and urged the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment. Their plea was also based on the urgent needs of the country that all the energies of women "be released from the struggle for their own political freedom."

In adding its voice to the general appeal the Abraham Lincoln Center, class in religious study, declared that "in asking for the passage of this amendment we are simply asking for the obvious demands of reason, justice, and economic efficiency. Delay," they added, "is to refuse a place in the advance line of civilization." Like the former groups, these pleaders asked to have it read into the Congressional Record that the "Women of Illinois are proud that they have representing them in Congress two men who believe that justice and liberty should be extended to all regardless of sex."

DANVILLE, Illinois, women massed together to remind the Senate of the women, "mothers and wives, and the great army of others in the many branches of war work so necessary to the success of our cause who are anxiously watching the action of the United States Senate." Their petition was signed by the presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association, Woman's Club, Federated Clubs, Woman's Military Auxiliary, Civic League, and by the chairman of food production, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, by the presidents of many philanthropies, charities and chapters for war relief, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by the regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the deputy United States marshal, and by the chairman of the committee of women and children in industry, Council of National Defense.

THE Delavan Woman's Club, the Alton Equal Suffrage Association, thanked and praised both senators for their earnest efforts in behalf of women. The Executive Board of Governors of the Woman's Association of Commerce of the United States of America, meeting in Chicago on May 20, took occasion to urge the amendment as did the Federation of Women's Clubs of the Thirteenth Congressional district, the Chicago Women's Athletic Club, the Woman's Clubs of Monmouth, of Dixon, of Englewood, of De Kalb, of Pontiac, of Canton, of Chicago.

The Women's Legislative Congress and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense did not fail to remind the Senators of the war service of women. "The women of the United States are mobilizing for war service and stand ready to enter all the activities of the land," the Woman's Council pointed out.

The National Woman's Party, the Woman's Protective Association, the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association were all equally urgent, the last reminding this government of the German opposition to all democracy and the fear of woman suffrage by the Central Powers. "What Germany fears most is a real democracy," they stated. "Suffrage is inevitable; why delay action any longer?"

Church women joined in the general demand, among them the 500 members of the Women's Union of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, the entire congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. The Willmette School Teachers and the Galesburg graduate nurses added their voice. One claim proudly based on service was that of the Chicago Political Equality League. Said they:

"WHEREAS democracy includes all the people, men and women;

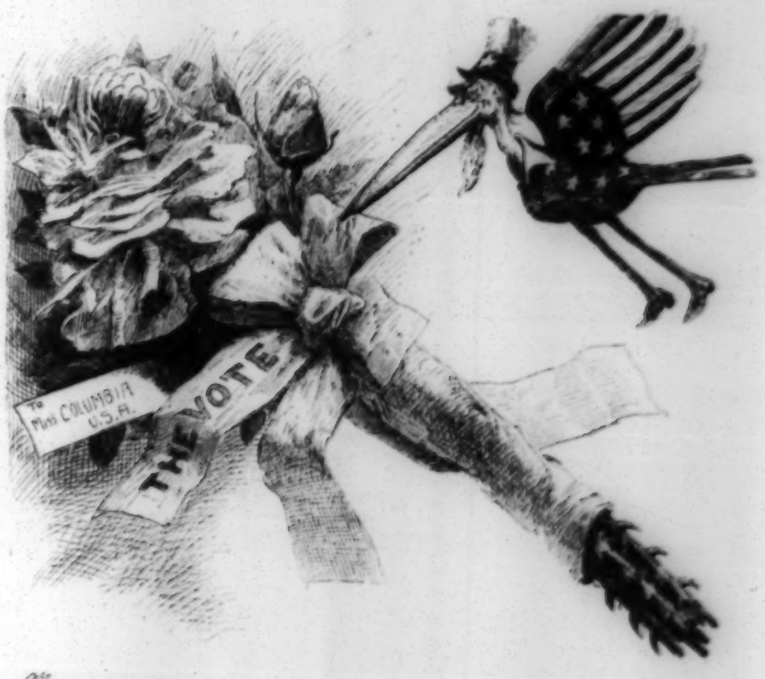
"Whereas the democracy of all the world hangs in the balance;

"Whereas the Government of the United States needs the full strength and time of its women for war work;

"Whereas organized suffragists have shown great loyalty and devotion to democracy's cause by their war efforts;

"Whereas the Chicago Political Equality League have a record of $582,000 in the third liberty loan, $30,000 in the first thrift-stamp campaign, 50,000 garments for allies' relief, 15,000 surgical dressings, 5,000 knitted garments, 1,000 letters to soldiers and sailors; Be it

"*Resolved*, That the managers of the Chicago Political Equality League appreciate the great support and influence as an Illinois Senator you have given the Federal suffrage amendment and earnestly urge you to further help this amendment to a quick and successful vote."



Philadelphia Inquirer.

HE WON'T BE HAPPY 'TIL SHE GETS IT

War Messages to the American People

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

War Aims

"Find out what your enemy wants you to do and then don't do it. Find out what he doesn't want you to do and then do it," is a saying credited to more than one great military strategist. What does the Kaiser dread more than armies or navies? A democratic uprising in Germany which will have no place in its scheme of things. What will induce such an uprising? The infection which will reach the Germans through the spread of such movements elsewhere. The German papers did not print the news that Great Britain had enfranchised its last class of men who heretofore had not had the vote, about two millions in number, and that it had enfranchised its women, about six millions in number. Why? The Kaiser had planned to deny "one man one vote" to Prussian men and he feared the infectious influence of such news and the censors suppressed it. When the United States extends the vote to women, will Germany be permitted to get the news? No, not through the ordinary channels, for no news of the spread of democracy must reach German ears. If it refuses to extend the vote to women at this time, will Germany get the news? Certainly. Why? Because the Kaiser is fighting to make the world safe for autocracy and he knows that its only real menace is democracy.

ALL the world around the war has aroused dormant half-formed hopes of a democracy yet to come into a living, active conviction. Many nations and many millions of people are resolved to make this the last world war and they know so bold an aim can only be accomplished when systems of government centered about Kings and Kaisers are gone forever. Republics do not seek world empire; they do not wage war for indemnities and gain; they do not deal in international intrigue and fill other lands with paid spies and plotters. Intelligent people of all lands are rapidly dividing in consequence into two classes; the progressives who having lost their confidence in Kings, look forward to representative government, constitutions, elections, votes for the people as the safest form of government; and the reactionaries who, afraid of the people, cling to Kings, edicts, dictation, caste, ceremony and a subservient population. The issue is growing clearer day by day.

How far the impulse to democracy has permeated the peoples of the world no one knows, but that it has gone far and will go further is proved by overwhelming evidence. . . . .

FOR more than a century the United States has been the world leader in democratic progress. It has pointed the way and "blazed the trail" for all the peoples of earth. Our forefathers had the foresight to conceive and to establish a representative government when most great men of all nations denounced the idea as visionary and impractical. They bravely led on, still in combat with world prejudice, and made ours the first country to enfranchise the Jew, the Catholic, the non-landholder, the alien, the working man. Our Republic gave the theory and also the proof of its trustworthiness in practice. It demonstrates that a Republic is a system of "checks and balances" wherein the virtuous, the wise, the temperate neutralize the evil minded, the foolish, the extremist, and thus not only makes a popular government safe and sound, but incidentally supplies an educational influence which uplifts the entire people.

A despairing world would not now turn with rising hope to the possible transformations of monarchies into republics as a safeguard against world war had not the United States lived down the world's doubts and objections and offered a proved example.

The United States entered the war because its ideals were jeopardized. It bore insults and violations of treaties and witnessed the undoing of innocent peoples by "ruthless depredations," but it did not decide to fight until it was clear that the war had resolved itself into a death grapple between the systems of autocracy and those of democracy. . . . So, to make the "world safe for democracy," to prevent one nation from dictating the institutions of every other, our Republic went into the war and entered it, too, with a will to give "all that we have and all that we are," and to see it through to its final victory, even though it shall take a generation.

But what is the democracy for which the world is battling and for which we offer our man power, our woman power, our money power, our all? Government of the world by consent of the individual nations; government of the nations by consent of the individual people. Nothing more, never less. The United States stands for the autonomy of the small nations, the little peoples that have been the pawns upon the royal chessboard of Kings for a thousand years. It stands for their incontestable right to govern themselves in their own way without fear of their neighbors. It stands for the right of dependent lands to decide for themselves whether they will be independent, and, if not, to what larger power they will choose to be attached. These are our war aims, our ideals. They are worth fighting for and worth dying for; the future peace and welfare of the world depend upon the result.

All these aims call for votes; there can be no self-determination of peoples as to their form of government without votes. Who is to cast them? The nobility, the landed aristocracy, a few men or the people? Our country professes to mean "the people." But does it? Is it sincere? Is our own nation governed by consent of the people? *No.*

The enfranchisement of women is far more obviously inevitable today than was the enfranchisement of the working man a hundred years ago, yet our Republic has hesitated, floundered, avoided and evaded the issue while other nations, apparently of clearer vision and of braver temper, have seized the banner of leadership so long borne by our country and they, not we, are now marching at the head of the world procession of democracy.

Great Britain and Canada have each enfranchised their women within a year and have freed their suffrage armies from the burden of future campaigns, while at the same time they have given to the world a pledge of their honesty that they are fighting democracy's battle. Great Britain gave the vote by the same bill to two millions of men who had never had the vote before. Years ago Australia and New Zealand had enfranchised men and women on equal terms, and wherever the British flag flies there is some form of suffrage for women. The Scandinavian countries, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, have already given universal suffrage to men and women. The King of Sweden has recommended and the majority party has pledged to make the partial suffrage long enjoyed by women in that country a complete suffrage. The King of Belgium has said that if ever his land is restored, one of his first acts will be to give women the vote. The French Chamber of Deputies has promised women the vote. The Premier of Italy has eloquently espoused the cause of suffrage and has pledged his party to extend women the vote. Processions of petitions and even street riots in Hungary have demanded the vote for men and women and it has been partially promised (May 1, 1918). The provincial government of Russia, before it was overturned by anarchy, included women in the voting electorate as a matter of course. The question of votes for women has even been discussed in the German Reichstag. These facts are but signs and symptoms of the widespread change in thought and theory of government throughout the world. Each new pronouncement of leaders or parties or nations for man or woman suffrage stimulates the further extension of democratic feeling everywhere and brings nearer the victory for the "powers of progress." No action has been taken by any allied country since the war began which has checked or discouraged the spread of democratic ideals. On the contrary, after definite promises from the Kaiser of franchise reform for men, the Prussian Parliament (Diet) defeated the proposal on May 2, 1918, by a vote of 235 to 181. It was an act characteristic of the "forces of darkness."

THE world expects America to be true to her ideals, to live up to the noble war aims she has set for herself. "In all governments truly republican, men are nothing—principle is everything," said Daniel Webster. The principle which has been the mainstay of our progress is representative government, but ours will only become representative when *all* of the people give consent to the representatives entrusted with the law-making and law-enforcing power of the land. The only class left out is women—graduates of high schools and colleges; mothers who are to send millions of sons to France; women who are to pay the war taxes, buy Liberty Bonds and take the places of men in munition plants, factories and fields, the army at

(*Continued on page 75*)

James McCreery & Co.

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DOMESTIC RUGS

At Marked Savings

War Aims

(*Continued from page 74*)

home which alone makes it possible for the army in France to fight. Strange exception! Yet women are already voters over a vast territory of the world. That they will vote everywhere no enlightened person questions. To deny them the vote longer in any part of this country makes of our war aims a travesty and a lie. It offers vindication to the German claim that America pretends to lofty aims but they are mere talk! . . .

This nation will fight with its back to the wall for a clear-cut ideal, but the ideal must have no flaws. Ours has. As a nation we profess to stand for the annihilation of world political despotism, but a nation does not think clearly nor act logically when upon one hand it declares against the "Divine Right of Kings" and makes war upon the "King business" as an intolerable usurpation of authority, yet on the other hand maintains the "Divine Right" of males to rule over *all* the people in a land pledged to *self* government. By what line of thinking does an American justify the vote extended to an illiterate alien after a five years' residence and deny it to a woman college president? Is there any other word than despotism which defines the procedure? The despotism on the right and on the left differ only in degree. The famed defender of militarism, Treitschke, said: "We Germans, who know both Germany and France, know what suits the Alsatians far better than that miserable people knows itself." Is there an American so lacking in humor that he fails to see the insufferable impertinence of that point of view?

A few days ago a United States Senator ejaculated "I'm opposed to giving the vote to women. We men know far better than they do themselves what they want." Treitschke's twin soul in the United States Senate dealing with aims in a war for democracy! May heaven protect us! "To make us love our country our country ought to be lovely," said Edmund Burke. To make us love our country our country should be consistent. . . .

The Kaiser is fighting to make the world safe for autocracy and he knows that its only real menace is democracy. The Kaiser stakes his all on the intimidation of the world through ruthless might of militarism led by autocracy. Why should our Republic hesitate while meeting might with might to plant in Germany the seeds of the only certain force which can permanently destroy autocracy and militarism—democracy? Great Britain and Canada have given the pledge of their sincerity in a war for democracy, why should the Great Republic balk? What does the Great Republic fear? . . .

"German men are military slaves and German women mere door mats," said an American man the other day contemptuously. Perhaps they were yesterday, but what of tomorrow? Germany is dependent upon her man power at the front but she is equally dependent upon her woman power at home. Women doubtless are fooled by the Kaiser's carefully guided publicity and believe as do the men that they are engaged in a war of defense, but there are at least two millions of German mothers and two millions of German wives or sweethearts who, mourning the death of their loved ones, are asking in the midst of their war weariness whether there is no better way of running a world than by the murder of war. Send them a ray of hope and send it now. It will brighten one day into redemption from military enslavement for the people of Germany and into consequent peace for the world. . . .

Give to the world the final pledge of sincerity in American war aims. Give women of this land the honor other nations have bestowed upon theirs. Make democracy triumphant at home that the Republic may war upon its treacherous enemy autocracy without a spot on the national escutcheon. Do it now.

NEXT WEEK
A second war message
by
Mrs. Catt,
"The Home Defense,"
will be published in
THE WOMAN CITIZEN.

Vigilance Committees

WHEN our nation went to war the National American Woman Suffrage Association privately urged the appointment by every State Auxiliary of a Vigilance Committee which should not be announced to the public, but whose function should be keeping a watch over the work of women called to take the places of men summoned to the colors, lest they be subjected to unfair treatment in the matter of wages, hours and sanitary conditions. The time has come when every State Auxiliary should urge each local auxiliary to appoint a Vigilance Committee of the strongest, most intelligent and most fearless women to be found. This Committee should be publicly named and its function should be the discovery and the prevention of any and every attempt to exploit, injure, wrong, or trick women and girls industrially, financially, legally or morally.

A Case in Point

MANY years ago a group of public-spirited philanthropic persons established a private school for the manual training of girls in the City of New York. It was known as the Manhattan Trade School and was located in the heart of the tenement district, where girls seeking instruction could most easily be reached. Its managers sought to find the trades needing workers and then to train girls for those vocations. Many employers preferred to take untrained girls at a pittance, train them into skilled workers and keep them at a low wage, because they did not understand their own value.

For years this pioneer institution fought the economic battle of women, turning out each year a group of skilled workers, and demanded a living wage for them. Employers came to see that both time and money were saved by the employment of workers previously trained, and the demand for graduates was much greater than the school could supply. In course of events this school was taken over by the City of New York and incorporated in the public school system. So great was the demand for manual instruction that the building set aside for the purpose was not only overcrowded, but entirely unable to accommodate the ever-increasing number of applicants. Then the city built a larger, better equipped building to accommodate 3,000 girls. The call of the nation for women workers, ever more women to take the places of men, makes the need of the school even more imperative than before—yet out of the depths comes a torpedo from the submarine of masculine narrow-mindedness ever lurking near any improvement in the status, economic, legal, civil or political, of women.

Supt. Ettinger, of the New York City schools, has proposed to the Board of Education that it present this new building to the Federal Government to be used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The proposal sounds so brave, generous, hospitable, and above all, patriotic that the School Board is alleged to be actually considering it seriously. But is the robbing of Sophie and Julia and Mary to pay Samuel, John and Joe either justice or common sense? Mr. Ettinger is reputed to be one of those men who believe women should be trained for domestic life and then kept there. To him the loss of manual training to thousands of girls and their consequent reduction to sweatshop wages is a matter of small consequence. He has never stopped to think that among them are many upon whose slender shoulders, on account of the draft of a brother or brothers, will fall a considerable share of the home support. He hasn't thought that many a lover will not return from overseas and that the sweetheart must carry on her own and others' support. It is said that he is a gentleman whose mind is closed, idea-tight, to the larger vision of things where women are concerned. It is hoped the Board possesses a bigger outlook. So it happens that the women of New York must institute a campaign to make New York City and its School Board see that some alleged patriotism is not patriotism at all, but a body blow at the real thing.

C. C. C.

With Our Allies, the States

(*Continued from page 70*)

on a question which is essentially one of democracy. Women are proving good soldiers in all the warring countries and the governments of these countries do not hesitate to demand their utmost assistance. Several of our allies have recognized the war work of women by the enfranchisement of women and others promise to do so soon. Women of these United States find it difficult to explain why a government which rests explicitly upon the consent of the governed should lag behind other governments less purely democratic, in its recognition of the rights of women. To argue that the Senate should not take a few hours of its valuable time to consider this supremely important question, is to lack appreciation of the fundamentals at the basis of this war. As a matter of fact very little time need be taken in the Senate for debate. The women of this state urge that the vote be taken at an early date and that the legislatures of the states have a chance to decide whether these United States follow the lead of their allies or the lead of their enemies in recognition of women.—Oshkosh, Wisconsin, *Northwestern*.

THE New Haven Teachers' League, with a membership of 750, passed resolutions calling upon Senators Brandegee and McLean of Connecticut to vote for the passage of the Federal Amendment. Calling attention to the fact that the public school teachers of this country are engaged in instructing the youthful minds under their care in all that tends to make them loyal, patriotic citizens of the future, capable of upholding the ideals of democracy for which we are fighting, the resolution said in part:

"These teachers are called upon to instruct equally in the duties of citizenship, girls as well as boys, while unjustly and inconsistently deprived of a share in the conduct of their government."

Record Offers Support to Suffragists

RESENTING the attitude of United States Senator Baird in regard to the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, George L. Record, Republican candidate for the Senate as successor to Mr. Baird, has offered the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association the opportunity of having speakers, distributing literature and securing signatures to its Federal Amendment petition at all his public meetings.

The Record Campaign Committee is holding a series of one hundred meetings throughout the state. These are regular old-fashioned political gatherings, held in a tent and with a free give-and-take of questions and answers between the speakers and the audience.

The President of the Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, says: "We will be glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by Mr. Record, and will be equally glad, of course, to accept similar offers from any of the other political parties or candidates. The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association is absolutely non-partisan and has only one plank in its platform, 'Votes for Women'; but we gladly welcome the support and helpful co-operation of all political parties."

Louisiana for Suffrage

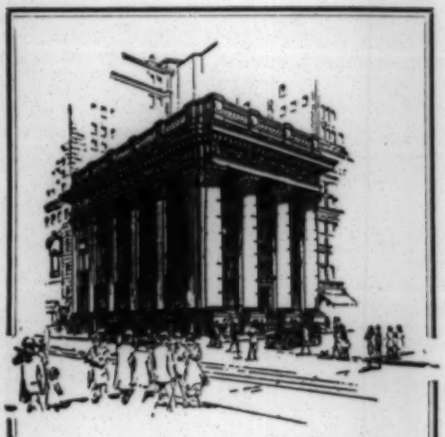
FOR the third time within a period of a little more than a year, the suffrage cause has scored an important victory in the South with the passage of a bill by the Louisiana House and Senate providing for a referendum this fall upon a state suffrage amendment. This measure, which passed the lower house on June 11 by a vote of 80 to 21, was passed by the Senate on June 18, 29 to 11, almost a three to one victory.

The Louisiana victory was foreshadowed some days ago by Governor R. G. Pleasant, who declared in his address to the legislature that he believed the time was ripe for the enfranchisement of the women of the state.

Suffrage Agitation Needed

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, writing in *Die Zukunft* deplores the fact that "there is no woman suffrage in Germany, and that the women are silent, not demanding it.

"Never was the opportunity so favorable," he says, and adds, that "the best men at the front follow ballot reform with watchfulness" in spite of the assertions of men like Count von Spee, "who can not speak for the real soldiers. He can only speak for the staff, those people behind the front who are well fed, well paid and know nothing of the dangers of the front and talk about the people at the front as 'front pigs' because they come from the trenches and the firing line."



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is in charge of
Miss V. D. H. Furman
and is
especially equipped to handle
the accounts of women and
women's organizations

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C'Est La Guerre

(*Continued from page 69*)

it is very damp and chilly. This climate is about like that of Honolulu.

"Breakfast we prepare here in our shacks with solidified alcohol to heat water and George Washington coffee (at which I turned up my nose back home) or tea, a couple of slices of bread and sometimes jam on it. Little fruit, for that is scarce.

"There is also the process of 'acclimating' that each of us is going through. In Paris I was never warm unless I slept with a hot-water bottle and piled all the blankets on top of me, plus my steamer rug and perhaps a coat. Hotel bedrooms are unheated, and the dampness is so damp it's wet. We came from there to this summer-like climate. Temperature, cold and general disarrangement of one's interior are the rule. Again, 'it is the war.'"

Opportunities for Women

"America, Here Are Your Girls"

"AMERICA, we give our girls to you,
America, you'll find them tried and true,
Place your burdens on their shoulders,
They have learned how to serve and share.
America, we pledge our best to you
Where'er our flag unfurls;
And there's a million others,
Who can keep step with their brothers;
America, here are your girls."

"WOMEN are eligible for ship draftsmen in the Navy Yard service, and mechanical, marine engine, and boiler draftsmen in the Navy Department. Another new opening is that of inspector of undergarments in the Quartermaster's Department," says the *Lyre* of Alpha Chi Omega, a woman's fraternity magazine.

"There is an aviation school in San Antonio, Texas, which makes a specialty of training girls to fly," says the Kappa Delta *Angelos*. "The course of instruction, which takes about six weeks, depending on the weather conditions, costs about $1,000 and the price of a machine is about $12,000 at the present time, so that the average girl cannot afford to fly for the simple enjoyment there is in it."

ABOUT 50 young business women of Alabama have formed themselves into the Birmingham Association of Business and Professional Women. Its object is to promote and protect women in industrial and commercial life and to be ready to act on measures vitally effecting the business life of the city.

THE Civil Service Reform Association in annual session in New York City, June 12, voted to admit women to full membership in the organization. This action, taken for the first time since the Association was organized 41 years ago, was said to be based on two motives—the fact that women now have the vote, thus making their interest equal to that of the men in Civil Service work, and the fact that the Women's Auxiliary voted to coalesce with the men's organization, if permitted. The Civil Service Reform Association is especially interested in the question of equal pay.

A Book of Opportunities

A BOOK which will be revelatory to many people is the report of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, *Opportunities for Women in the Municipal Civil Service of the City of New York*.

That there has been a steady increase in the openings for women of late years, is well known; but that they should occupy so many civic positions gives food for thought.

There were in 1916 83,397 municipal employes in New York and, outside of the 18,116 women teachers, 6,180 of these employes were women.

Some of these held positions of distinction, such as Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections and later Chairman of the Parole Commission. It should be noted that hers is the highest salaried position filled by a woman in the government of the City of New York.

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Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

A STUDY OF
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN
IN THE
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU
OF OCCUPATIONS
(AGENCY)
19 West 44th Street New York

For Sale at the office of the Bureau
Price Fifty Cents
(including postage fifty-five cents)

Positions considered by the Bureau as *desirable* include: inspectional, professional and administrative fields.

Dr. Josephine Baker, of the Child Hygiene Department, Dr. Ethel Brown, Mercantile Inspector of the Department of Health, are two rather notable civil service women. Public health, food, tenement, and fire prevention, even weights and measures, and trade waste material open new inspectional headships to women.

There is an entire field in social service, which includes charity investigators, attendance, probation, and recreational officers. Bacteriology even before the war made loud calls upon women, and the field of psychology, through Binet tests and the new work for defective childhood, has engaged the attention of many women. With the advancing need for shell shock study, women will be called more and more into the psychiatrist's realm.

All the variations of nursing, one of women's oldest pursuits, have enlisted many recruits. These were on the cards. Such new ventures for women as finger-printing, the unfolding possibilities of diet and pharmacy are more arresting. Women are making headway also as statisticians, actuarial clerks, and even as engineers and draughtsmen.

The war will undoubtedly speed up the civil service positions open to women. This report should not fail to engage the close attention of women educators so that they may plan positions in life for which the girl may profitably be trained.

The Place of Women

THE New York *Herald* of June 18 carried the story that Mrs. William Force Scott has just been appointed Yonkers' first policewoman. Mrs. Scott was the former leader of the Yonkers anti-suffragists. Her creed, as often announced, was that woman's place is in the home, and that the privilege of being protected is more to be desired than the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Mrs. Scott will now have the same powers as a uniformed policeman.

She will experience what suffragists have always proclaimed that woman's "place" is wherever she is needed.

How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of *course* I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

****

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"*You can do this just as easily as I do.* Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

> "Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have *enjoyed* the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure *pleasure* all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instructions and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and *see* instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

> "Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased earning power* will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York

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From an Eastern Point of View

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"I would like to express my great appreciation of the 'Woman Citizen.' If there is anything I can do personally to help its editors, command me. . . . Wishing long life and prosperity to your publication." Matilda B. Maloy.

FLORIDA, Melbourne

"I greatly enjoy the Woman Citizen. Its diction is fine, its logic invulnerable and its principle is Justice personified."

(Mrs.) L. A. Pierce.

From a Western Point of View

MINNESOTA, Mentorville

"I have just finished reading your issue of May 18, and if it samples the rest I want a whole year of it. Please find a dollar to put me on your list." C. S. Campbell.

SOUTH DAKOTA, Watertown

"May the splendid Woman Citizen ever grow and increase."

Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon.

CALIFORNIA, Palo Alto

"I enjoy the Woman Citizen more than I can express."

(Mrs.) Sylvie G. Thygeson.